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A new species of *Selenodriella* from Brazil

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Abstract—*Selenodriella amoena* sp. nov., collected on a decaying leaf of an unidentified plant in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest, is described and illustrated. It is distinguished by irregularly branched conidiophores and subcylindrical to slightly navicular, unicellular, colorless conidia. A key to *Selenodriella* species is provided.

Key words — asexual fungi, leaf litter, taxonomy

Introduction

Selenodriella R.F. Castañeda & W.B. Kendr. is distinguished by distinct single erect septate brown setae and conidiophores; polyblastic, mostly discrete, sessile, lageniform, conidiogenous cells that become apically swollen and inconspicuously denticulate due to sympodial elongation during conidiation and which are mostly borne laterally (sometimes terminally) on the conidiophore or its branches; and falcate to fusiform, unicellular, colorless, smooth conidia (Castañeda-Ruiz & Kendrick 1990, 1991; Bhat & Kendrick 1993). After Castañeda-Ruiz et al. (2009) transferred *Selenodriella perramosa* W.B. Kendr. & R.F. Castañeda to *Selenosporella, Selenodriella* comprised four accepted species (Index Fungorum 2014). We describe a new species described here.

Materials & methods

During an expedition in October 2014 through "Abreu e Lima", Pernambuco State, in Brazil's Atlantic forest, samples of decaying leaves were stored in plastic bags, taken to the laboratory, and treated according to Castañeda-Ruiz (2005). Mounts were prepared in PVL (polyvinyl alcohol and lactic acid) and measurements made at a magnification of ×1000. Photomicrographs were obtained with a Nikon microscope with bright field and phase contrast optics. The holotype was deposited in the Herbarium of Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil (URM).

Taxonomy

Selenodriella amoena M.A.G Araújo, M.A. Barbosa, Malosso & R.F. Castañeda, **sp. nov.** Fig. 1

IndexFungorum IF550923

Differs from other *Selenodriella* spp. by its subcylindrical conidia that are subacute at the base and rounded at the apex.

Type: Brazil, Pernambuco, Abreu e Lima, Sítio São João Sistema Agroflorestal, 7°53′S 34°53′W, on decaying leaf of an unidentified plant, 31-October-2014, coll. M.A.G. Araújo (**Holotype**: URM87583).

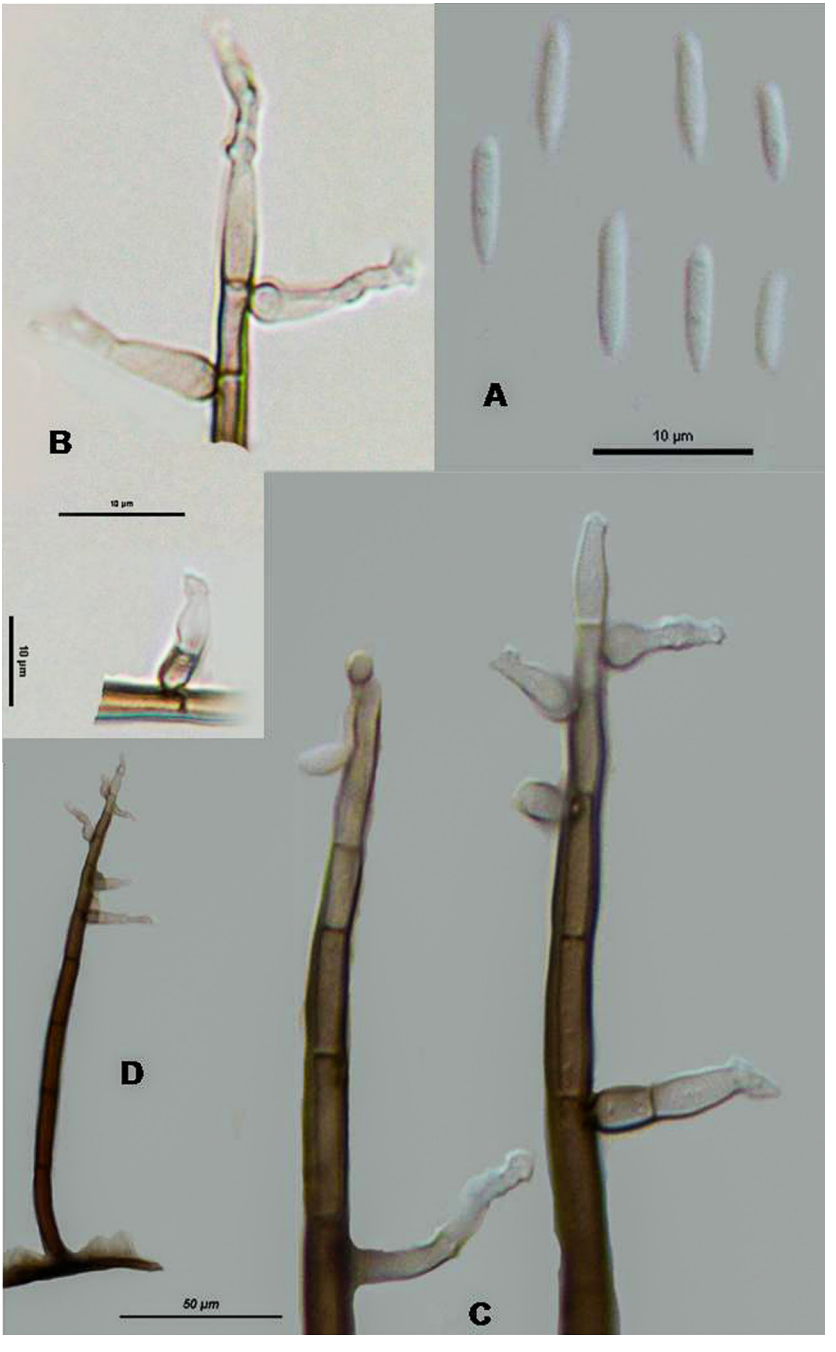
Etymology: Latin, *amoena,* meaning delightful and beautiful, in reference to the appearance of conidiogenous cells and conidia.

Colonies on the natural substrate effuse, amphigenous, hairy, brown. Mycelium mostly immersed, composed of septate, branched, pale brown to brown hyphae, 1–2 µm wide. Conidiophores distinct, single, erect, straight or flexuous, alternately or irregular branched, sometimes setiform and sterile, 4–9-septate, smooth, dark brown below, pale brown toward the apex, 80–200 × 5–12 µm. Conidiogenous cells polyblastic, discrete, mostly sessile, lageniform to somewhat subulate, sympodially elongated, with small denticles arising unilaterally or alternately from the conidiophores, from one-celled branches or sometimes at the conidiophore apex, pale brown to almost colorless, 12–20 × 2–4 µm. Conidial secession schizolytic. Conidia solitary, subcylindrical or slightly navicular, subacute at the base, rounded at the apex, unicellular, smooth, colorless, 7–11 × 1–3 µm.

Key to *Selenodriella* species

1. Conidia subfalcate or falcate 2
1. Conidia not subfalcate or falcate 3
2. Conidia subfalcate, inconspicuously truncate at the base, rounded at the apex, 15–20 × 2–2.5 µm . . . . . *S. fertilis*
2. Conidia falcate, ends acute , 7–10 × 0.5–1 µm . . . . . *S. indica*

Fig.1. *Selenodriella amoena* (ex URM 87583). A. Conidia. B–C. Conidiogenous cells. D. Conidiophores and conidiogenous cells.


B
A
10 µm
10 µm
10 µm
D
50 µm
C

3. Conidia subcylindrical or slightly navicular, subacute at the base, rounded at the apex, 7–11 × 1–3 µm ..... *S. amoena*
3. Conidia slightly fusiform, vermiform, or needle-shaped 4
4. Conidia fusiform or vermiform, asymmetrical, tapered toward each end, base curved and pointed, apex obtuse or rounded, 9–12 × 1–1.5 µm ..... *S. inaequilaterospora*
4. Conidia needle-shaped or fusiform, 9–15 × 0.5 µm. ..... *S. intermedia*

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